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FOR UPPER MISSISSIPPI. Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co., DAILY U. S. MAIL LINE. FOR NEW MADRID, HICE MAN, COLUMBUS, CAIRO, LOUIS UAPE GIRARDEAU, CHES-

RELLE MEMPRIS PLATTE VALLEY. GEO. W. GRAHAM. BOWENA. JOHN H. DICKEY. One of the above fine Passenger Steamers will leave the Winef DAILY, at 5 o'clock r. m., for St. LOUIS and all

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office of the Company, No. 3 Bradly Block, toot of Adams st. mgl6-1; R. L. McGHER, EDWD. MULHOLLAND } Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

We are prepared to give through Receipts for all kinds of Freight to all Eastern Cities. DAN'L ABLE & CO.,

G. H. BLOOD & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

OILS, LAMPS, CANDLES, ETC. A SUPERIOR Stock of Coal, Lard and other Oils, Burning Fluid, Lamps, Canales, Benzole, etc. Manufacturers of all kinds of Tis, Copper and Sheet Iron Work, Stoves and Grates.

Importers and dealers in Foreign and Demestic Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, and Rectifiers of a superi-or setticles of Whisky. Old Canadian Wheat Whisky slawys on hand

48 AND 44 MONROE ST., MEMPHIS, TENN N B: Negroes, Torses, Mules and Farm Stock, City and Country Real Estate taken in exchange for goods.

TO SUTLERS WHOLESALE BUYERS.

TUST RECEIVED.

o dozen Wool Over Shirts, all qualities, " Check Shirts,"

" Blokery Shirts, " Suspenders, all qualities, " Army shoes and Boot . Pocket Books, Handkerchiefs, and other

Sutler's Goods Kept in Abundance, AND SOLD AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

-AT-199 Main Street.

sa22-of J. H. L. EWENSTEIN & BROTHESS.

FOSTER, GWYN & CO., " No. 37 FRONT ROW.

Gover & Neely's Old Stand.

HAVE FOR SALE the following goods, which they offer low to the trade: 100 boxes Catawha Wipes. 20 backets Champagne, 100 boxes Lemon Syrup,

> 25 Cases Surding, 100 boxes Assorted Preserves, 100 kits Mack-rel. 26 cines Stomach Fitters. do 8 hl dam Schnappe, 50 gross Smoking Tobacco, assorted, 1.0 boxes Choses,

100 do Prosb Cove Oystore,

100 jers Fresh Dairy Butter, 200) pounds Sugar Cured Dried Boef, 5600 pounds ' Davis'" Sugar Cured Hams, 50 casks Clear Sid s and Hams, 10) carrels Cake and Spice Nots.

Also, a suil stock of every article in the sutler line. FOSTEB, GWYN & CO. DR. J. B. WASSON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS. Successors to Messrs Wiggs & Co.,

NO. 398 MAIN STREET.

HAVE on hand at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, and are constantly receiving large and well selected stoom of Druge, Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, etc., 84s., and respectfully call the attention of the Public to the same. N. B.—Also, Proprietors of the Memphis Bental Depot, where Dentitus can be supplied in everything pertaining to the profession.

City Schools.

I'ME SCHOOLS will be opened in the first MONDAY
in September. The Superintendant will receive applicants for admission at the School House on Court street,
where he may be found every day of the present week. from 95 to 11% a. H. BIOHARD HINES, Superintendent.

Taken Up. ON the 21st day of August, one mones colored have MULE, 14 hands high, and 10 years old. No marks recollected. Apply to Apply to JAMES CONNER or DAN'L SHEELY, Corner of Main and Jackson streets

NEW REGULATIONS!

BELTS

Ticknor & Co's.

285 MAIN STREET.

Just Received. TER'S, No. 65 Jefferson street, a fine ass

SAMUEL SAWYER, Editor and Proprietor.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 67. BEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,

MEMPHIS, August 8, 1862. assunch as by law of Congress, recently enseted, the residen of the United States is authorized to receive and om: loy the labor of slaves or fugitives from slavery; and such fugitives on coming to our camps seeking pro-tection, the following rues will be observed at and near Memphis until the President prescribes others, when these will necessarily be superseded and made to conform to the pleasure of the President.

I. All aule bodied regross who apply for work at Fort Pickering will be received and put to work by the Engineer in charge, Captain Hospiter; the names of owners and slaves registered, with date of commencement of work, and a general description by which the negroes can be known. Such negroes will be entitled to rations, to be drawn on Provision returns similar to those used for soldiers, and will be supplied with necessary clothing, and obacco at the rate of one pound per month. An acco nt will be opened with each negro, and his wag a will be charged with the value of the clething and tobacco; but no wages will be paid until the courts determine whether the negr be save or tree. The negroes employed on the for are working a laborers, and will bo allowed to return to their masters or miscresses at the close of any week, but masters or mistresses cannot be allowed to enter the fors in search of their slaves, because it is improper that any one not belonging to the garrison should enter Fort Pickering, or even follow its lines and ditches on the outside. A list of negroes so employed will be kept at headquarters, which may be seen by parties interested.

II. The Post Quartermaster, Captain Fitch, will in like nanner employ a ferce of about one hundred begross out of these who apply to him for work, or he may, on occasions; tak- by force when he thicks it absolutely necessary to have an increased force work on the levee, loading and unloading steamboats, coal boats, and such like labor; a list o whom, similar to that referred to in paragraph I, will be kept by the Quartermaster, and a copy sent to headquarters for reference. These will in like manner be entitled to ratious, necessary clothing and tobacco, but the pay must be reserved until the proper judicial tribunals de ermine to whom such labor and wages belong. III. Division Quartermasters may employ fugitives to drive teams and attend to ho ses, mules and cattle keeping accurate accounts under the rules of their department applicable to " persons and articles employed and hired." and subject to the condition of paragraph I of this order; this list of persons so en:ployed to be sent to headquarters for reference. The number of negroes so hired not to exceed one per team, and one to every six span of animals

herded or atabled. IV. The commanders of regiments may cause to be et ployed as cooks and company teamsters, not to exceed five per company and ten per regiment for extra wagons, and five for stand wagons; in all, sixty-five per regiment, which negroes shall be borne on the muster rolls, and supplied with provisions and clothing as soldiers, but in no case will they bear arms or wear the uniform. The Quarterms ter of the Division will supply the Regiments Quartermasters with clothing suitable for such negroes, an account of which will be kept separate a distinct from that of the soldiers. These negroes st be kept to their appropriate duties and place, and the question of wages must remain open and unsettled until the order- of the President are received or until fixed by subsequent

regulations. V. The Commanding General here thinks proper make knows to the people of Memphis the principles by which, in me absence of instructions from his superior officers, he will be governed in all cases arising under these complicated questions. It is neithe his duty nor his pleasure to disturb the relation of master and slaveby our energy, are inoperative for the propent, not in the discourse of events there must and will be tribunals reestablished here that will judge and decide in cases which Constitution of the United States. Then toyal masters will recover their slaves and the wages they have earned during their temporary use by the military authorftles; but it is understood that all masters who are in open heetility to the Constitution of their country will lose their claves, the title to w. ich only exists by force of that very Constitution they seek to destroy.

No fuffuence must be used to entice slaves from their masters , and if fugitives desire to return to ther masters they will be permitted to do so, but on the other hand, no force or undus persuasion will be permitted to recover such fugitive property.

Officers of the army, from Generals to Lieutenants, must not employ such fugitives for servants. The Government provices to each officer a distinct pay for his servant, and this is ample for the hire of a freeman." Were we to employ such fugitives as servents, our motives would be misconstrued; whereas, their employment by the Government is in pursuance of law, is clearly within the rules of war, and will increase our effective force by the number of negroes so employed.

By erder of Major General W. T. Sherman. J. H. HAMMOND. Assistant Adjutant General.

Back Papers Wanted Immediately to Complete a File.

A LIBS RAL PRICE will be paid for any or all of the following numbers of the MEMPHIS DAILY AP-PLAIS, if supplied immediately: 1800-November 4, 24, 25, 27, 28, and 30, December 16 and 24.

1861 - February 21, 26 and 28. March 7. April 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 28. May 1, 22, 30 and 31. June 2, 4, 8, 9, 19 and 28,

July 2. August 2. October 6, 9, 11, 15, 20 and 30. November 12, 15, 21, 23 and 24. Becember 14 and 18. 1862-June 1 and 11. February 4, 8 and 25.

March 2, 9, 22 and 27.

April 1. Apply to A. D. RICHARDSON, or } Gayoso House, The party who offered to fernish numbers of the Appeal between the date of the battle of Manassas and Junlast, will confer a special favor by sending them to the shove address, or indicate where they may be seen.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sutlers' Stationery MUMFORD & CO.. No. 315 Main St., Memphis Tenn.

-HAS-JUST RECEIVED A FULL SUPPLY of all kinds of STATIONERY. Prize Packages. Blank Books, Packages. Blank Books, Portiolics, Playing Cards, Penholders, Pencils. Plain and Fanoy Envelopes,

Pens, Inks, Blank Cards, Blacking, Wrapping Paper, Printing Plain and Fancy Papers, Printing Paper.

CALL AND SEE.

LOST.

ONE of my drivers got drunk on the 4th of August and was sent to the breast works. His team entroot be found. He had one Goverment WAGON marked No. 19, 5th regiment Ohio Vounteer Cavalry; Also, one brown Horse, ne grey Horse, and two seus of harness. Any one giving me intermation concerning this team will be suitably rewarded.

LT, W. W. McLACLAND, Regt. Qr. Muster, [angle 12] 8th Regt. O. V. C., 5th Rev.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1862.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI. GUERRILLAS SEEDADDIING.

The Indian Insurrection in Minghota.

TOWN OF NEW ULM DESTROYED. The Chippewas Rising.

PROCLAMATION OF HOLE-IN-THE-DAY. A PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Immense Destruction of Property. Mysterious Letter from Russell. LATER FROM PORT ROYAL. Excitement about Savannah Ram Subsiles REBEL DEFEAT AT FORT DONELSON

THEIR CANNON CAPTURED. Destructive Fire in California.

Jackson Burned with a Loss of \$400,000. Bic.

Guerrillas Again Utterly Houted.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Aug. 25-Mojor Lippert, of the 13th Illinois cavairy, with the hundred men, met a body of rebels three hundred and fifty strong, yesterday, between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, and, after a fierce engagement, routed them. Thirty of the band were killed, fifty wounded, and exteen taken prisoners. A number of horse several wagons, side arms, ammunition, and their entire camp equipage was captured. The survivors scattered through the woods, and it is not probable they will again join together. Parties of national troops, thoroughly armed and equipped for guerrila chasing, are after other rebel bands.

Gen. Biunt, has, ere this, engaged Coffee's forces, provided the latter had sufficient courage to stop running, after forming a junction with Raines' forces at Greenfield.

The Indian Insurrection in Minnesons. St. Paul, August 26 .- The latest from New Ulm is up to Saturday night. The village was mostly burned up. An arrival from Crow Wing, direct, brings the intelligence that "Bole-in-the-Day," the Great Chippewa Chief, has issued a proclamation, that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tpe-day, warning the whites to leave the country before that time. "Hole in the Day" sends a message to Commissioner Dale and Judge Cooper to come up and take a treaty. The Chippews agent, Walker, against whom complaints have been made by that is for the courts, which, having been destroyed here the Chippewas, is reported to have committed

> itary aid. Dispatches from Col. Sibley, of the 25th, says he arrived at St. Peter on the 221, and has been actively engaged afferding all aid possible to the beleaguered villages. Major Fowler, with fifty mounted man, made a re-connoissance to the Fort Ridgeley route the previous morning, and returned to St. Peters at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, bringing the budies of some women, killed within twenty miles of St. Peters. He reports the destruction of property beyond calculation. The Indians attacked New Ulm Saturday. The fight continued till late in the evening

Nothing has been heard from there since. Governor Sibley asks for a full regiment to be at once sent up, armed and equipped, and thinks they and still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued. Hethinks they will have four or five thousand warriors to meet sooner or later.

L. A. Evans, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governer that a committee of reliable citizens had been appointed to visit the scene of the recent reported murlers, and had just re-turned. They went as far as Paynes pile, and found some two hundred persons in the vicinity of that place and Norway Lake murdered. Paynesville petitions the Governor to send a company to protect the lives and property. In Stearns, Meeker and Monengahela counties many persons were driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially harvested.

Arrivals at this city from New Ulm report the usual shooking scenes as too horrible to re-

A Mysterious Letter from Earl Russell, in Answer to an Unknown Disputch from Sec. etary Seward

FABTHER POINT, Aug. 26 .- By the steamer Hibernian, which passed this point this morning, we have received the following highly interesting letter, written by Earl Russell, in reply to a dispatch from Mr. Seward: BARL RUSSELL TO MR. SEWARD.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, 26th July-Sir I have left bitherto unanswered, unnoticed, the dispatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's government was called to come to any conclusion. Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter, have showed that Her Majesty's government, in its opinion on the first of these points, was not mistaken. Victories have been gainedreverses have followed—positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. These events have been accomplished by great loss of life, in battles, in the hospitals, while such mea-sures as the Confiscation Bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamation of Gen. Butler, at New Or-leans, bear evidence of the increasing bitter-

ness of the strife. The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry, which already afflots the country so lately prospergues and transmit. already affliots the Nor, on the other point to which I have adverted, have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that seven States, and several millions of inhabitan's of the great American Union, had seconded, and had made war on the government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her majesty's government has pursued a friendly, open, and consistent course. They

have been neutral to the two parties to a civil war. Neither the loss of raw material of manufacture, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects, attempting to break loose from the blockading of the southern ports, have been treated, have induced her unjesty's government to swerve one inch from impartial neutrality, and at this moment have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in answer to the Governors of eighteen States, namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of I am, etc., Russell. the nation.

(Signed]

Release of Political and War Prisoners. Washington, Aug. 26 .- Twenty-one prisoners of war, and about as many prisoners of State, have just been released from the old Capitol prison, on the usual conditions. Upwards of 300 are still retained; among them is Mr. Maibury, who had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, but who safterwards arrested for carrying the rebel mail from Maryland to Virginia; also, Capt. Mathew Clark, of the former State, who was detected recruiting for the rebels. The extensive prison in Georgetown is for deserters and stragglers, who are from time to time re-turning to their respective regiments. Secesh Leaving Maryland for Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- From information received from various quarters, thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, princi-pally from the eastern counties of Maryland. An entire company of cavalry left Montgomery county, on the Potomae, last week, and squads are constantly moving into Virginia. The Marletta Railroad All Right Again.

Love: AND, Ohio, August 26.—The bridges that were burned on the Marietta and Circinnati railroad have been repaired, and all trains are running tegularly.

Traitors at the Bottom of the Indian Insurrection.

CRICAGO, August 26 .- The St. Paul Press. of the 24th, says on careful consideration of the evidence accumulated so far, it forces the conviction that the influence of white men is at the bottom of the Indian massacres. For weeks past missionaries have been among them. The facts that remote tribes, like the Yanktonnes and Cutheads are moving in concert with the Sioux; that a large force attacked a fort-fied artillery post like Fort Ridgley, are without presedent in Indian history; that Indians should butcher missionaries who have spent their lives among them, and who, in crdinary disturbances, would possess great in-fluence over them, all seem to indicate some directing intelligence superior to that of the

We are forced to the copelusion that this outbreak is part of a deliberately concected plan, its purpose being to embarrass and dis-

Colonel Wilcox En Route for Detroit. LONDON, C. W., August 26 .- Col. Wilcox and party arrived here this afternoon by the Great Western Railway, en route for Detroit. They remain over night and proceed by spe cial train in the morning, arriving at Detroit

From Port Royal-Excitement about the Savannah Ram Subsided. NEW YORK, August 26 .- The steam gun

out Unstilla has arrived from Port Royal which place she left on the 20th. She reports all quiet. The health of the squadron and troops was good. The excitement about the obel ram at Savannah has subsided, deserters having reported her a failure, leaking badly and could not be steered.

Graw Rengminated for Congress. WILKESBARRE, PA., August 26 .- Hop. G. A. Graw is unanimously renominated for Congress from the Twelfth District of Pennsyl-

Regulations for Stamps for Proprietary

Articles. WASHINGTON, August 26 .- The Commisioner of Internal Revenue has established the oflowing regulations in regard to individual

stamps for proprietary articles enumerated in schedule "C" of the excise law: Every proprietor can furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engravers at the cost of the proprietor.

In such cases the proprietor will be enti-tled to the discount specified in the 102d section of the excise is w.

3. If the designs do not exceed the superfi-cial area of 13-16 of an inch for the denomination of one and two-cent stamps, or 63-64 of an inch for the denomination of three or four-constamps, these being the sizes established by the office for the above specified denominations, there will be no additional charge to purchasers. If, however, proprietors desire to increase the size of the stamps for the denominations above mentioned, then an additional charge will be made for the cost additional of paper and printing. This additional charge will be ten cents per thousand for stamps of 31 inches superficial area, and a proportionate sum for intermediate sizes.

4. Every stamp must be rectangular in form. 5. All dies and plates will be retained by, and under the exclusive control of, the Gov-

ernment. 6. The general stamp must be cancelled by writing thereon the initials of the proprietor of the stamped article and the date of the canceiling; while the private stamp must be so affixed on the package that on the opening of the same the stamp shall be effectually de-

stroyed. The Commissioner will be prepared to issue stamps by the 1st of September for the articles known as proprietary articles, specified in Schedule C of the Excise Law. The manufacturers of such articles will be required to use the general stamp, until they severally furnish a design for individual use. Orders for such stamps may be sent to the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue, which will be filled as soon as the stamps are ready for de-

hvery. The romains of Lieutenant Colonel Crane and Captain M. O'Brien, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, left here this afternoon, in charge of G. W. O'Brien. The Colonel's body will be conveyed to Beloit, and the Captain's to Milwaukie.

These officers died from wounds received at Cedar Mountain. Twenty-nine of the rebels captured at Ce-dar Mountain were brought here to-day.

Number 52. The Great War Meeting in Roston. Boston, Aug. 26.—The 38th Massachusetts Regiment left for the seat of war this P. M. Great preparations are making for the war meeting on the common to morrow P. M. The various societies, trade unious, etc., of the city will join in the procession, which will march through the principal streets. Edward Ever-ett, Governor Andrew, and other distinguished

speakers, will address the meeting. Wounded .- Appointments. WASHINGTON, August 26 .- The following persons are among the wounded in the recent skirmishes in Virginia, and are at the hospitals: W. Work, 1st Ohio battery; Geo. McPher-

son, 2d Ohio batterit. The following appointments have been made under the Interior Revenue law for Minnesota: Ist District-Collector, Jno. A. Hall, of Mankato; Assessor, Geo. W. Baker, of Roch-

2d District-Collector, Col. Thes. G. Jones, of Avena; Assessor. H. G. O. Morrison, of Pine Bed.

Rebels Defeated at Donelson. Foat Donelson, Aug. 26.—Fort Donelson was attacked yesterday by Woodward's and Johnson's rebels, who were repulsed with a heavy loss. Col. Lowe, of the Iowa cavalry, who arrived with reinforcements after the rebels were driven cff, started in pursuit of them. He came up on the enemy seven miles from here, on the road to Cic.ksville, strongly posted with men in ambush. After a half hour's fighting, the enemy retreated, leaving

The Federal loss was two killed and eighteen wound. Col. Lowe's forces, not being sufficient to continue the pursuit, returned.

Destructive Configuration in California. San Francisco, August 26 .- The whole business portion of the town of Jackson, Amadas county, has been burned. Twenty-three hundred people are rendered homeless. Loss, \$400,000. Yery little insured.

The Missouri Guerri Ins Chased into Arekansas-The Pursuit Given Up. GRANVILLE, Mo., August 26.—Since the battle at Lone Jack, Gen. Blunt, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel bands under Coffee and Quantril. It was expected they would form a junction with Bains up at Greenfield, and offer him

battle All hoped such would be the case, for Gen. Blunt had sufficient force to dispel any feelings of alarm as to the result being other than victory for the National arms. The guerrillas would also have had almost their entire strength in the engagement. With their defeat and dispersion would virtually end the guerrilla rais in Missouri. But the rebel Rains was not at Greenfield, and the bands of Coffee and Quantril fled into Arkansas, which alone promised safe'y, and that was gained as speedily as possible.

General Bount, having found further pur-suit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry yet remains in the vicinity. Guerrillas Routed near Madisonville, Kentucky.

Madisonville, (near Henderson, Ky.,) August 25 .- Guerrillas, two miles distant, bushed, fired on our cavalry, which fell back tract the general government by alarming it fee the satety of the frontier, and requiring the retention here of s large number of aroust who might otherwise be differently engaged.

ttacked by in companies of infantry.

Five rebels are reported killed; the wounded are unascertained. Seventeen were taken prisoners. Six Federals were wounded, two mortally. Lieut.-Col. Johnson, 65th Indians, commanded the infantry, Capt. Platter the cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Foster the whole. The rebel force is preparing for another at-

Gueraillas Surprised and Routed Near Danville, Ky. DANVILLE, Ky., August 26-Last night two hundred guerrillas, encamped on Shelby's farm, six miles from here, near the line between Boyle and Lincoln counties.

They were eating and feeding their horses when the Harrodsburg and Danville Home Guards, 62 strong surprised them, killing 3, wounding eight, some fatally. Took 30 horses and are still pursuing them. The Federal loss was one killed and two wounded.

Rebeis Leaving Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, August 26 .- Gen. Wright left

for Frankfort, to night.

Nine recruite in this county, on their way to join Morgan, were captured this morning.

A great number are leaving Kentucky to join the Confederates, since the promulgation of the intention to draft for the Federal

The Rebel General Stonewall Jackson

Thomas J. Jackson was born in Virginia about the year 1825, and is consequently about thirty eight years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and the following year accompanied Magruder's battery to Mexico At Contreras and Churubusco he di-tinguished himself so highly on the field that he was brevetted Captain for gallantry. A. Chapultepec he again won laurels, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct. On his return from Mexico he was for some time in command of Ft. Hamilton; but in 1842 he resigned his rank. At the outbreak of the re-bellion Major Jackson was one of those Southerners who were greatly embarrassed to discover the true line of their duty. He had married a Northern wife, was an honorable and conscientious man, and long hesitated what cou-se to pursue. It is stated that his father-in-law, a Northern clergyman, visited him, and urged him to remain faithful to his country and his flag. They spent several hours in prayer together, and Jackson confessed that the struggle was asre. But finally the pernicious doctrine of State Rights, which Jackson, like so many other gallant Southrons, had imbibed early in life, won the day: "I must go with Virginia!" he cried, and plunged feadlong into the vortex

As a rebel officer he has been energetic lucky, and skillful. [At Bull Run be won hi cognomen of "Stonewall" by promising Beau-regard that his brigade should stand like a stone wall before the enemy; the promise was kept. He fought Shields near Winchester, in March last, with rather indifferent success. But his pursuit of Banks down the Shenandeab Valley was very successful, and infused some heart into the rebel cause. Again, in June, his attack on McClellan's right ing at Me. his attack on McClellan's right ing at Mechanicsville helped his fame among his people.

At Cedar Mountain his design showed skill, but the steady courage of Bank's troops foiled his purpose. He will shortly come to close quarters with a General who is fully his match John Pope.

Ar a recent ride match in England, six women of Holy well appeared as competitors for the "Bright Eyes Sweepstakes," by invitation of Lord Fielding and the officers of the Fighthire battalion. A Mrs. Ashwin made a center shot and carried off the price.

VOLUME I.

House of Peers on Wednesday evening, gave me an opportunity of completing my statement, seven or eight days ago, with reference to the steps lately taken for the recognision of the Confederate States of America. I may now mention that Mr. Slidell that an andionce of the Emperor at Vichy some days back, and, by all accounts, was received very courtecastly by His Majesty. It will easily be believed that Mr. Slidell set forth all the arguments which, in his opinion, would justify the claim which, in his opinion, would justify the claims of a State to have its independence admitted such as proved ability to defend itself against invasion, decided advantages obtained in the field since the commencement of hastilities, the constitutional conduct of its government amid the vicissitudes and severe trials of a pro-tracted war: and which is not the least important, the determination of the Confederate to the last, and at whatever cost. If privat ; accounts from Vichy speak truly, the Emperor did not seem disposed to controver these arguments, but on the contrary, so admit their cogency. On this point, permit me to quote a passage from Earl Russelt's reply to Lord Malmesbury:

From the observations of Earl Russ

"With regard to Fmnce, all I can say is that hitherto there has been an intimate and unreserved communication between Her Maj esty's government and that of the Emperor o the French; and I do not recoilect any instance in which a difference of opinion has

arisen between them on this subject."

That there has been an "intimate and unreserved communication," though not strictly official, between the governments, is perfeculy true; but in certain (French) official quarters here it is not merely doubted, out positively, denied, that there has been no difference of spinion. In these quarters it is now, and has been for some time, asserted that the imperial government of France is in favor of recognion, and that it is the English government that has held aloof, and still bolds aloof; in a word, that, but for England, France would long ago have recognized the Confederacy. This, you will perceive, is somewhat in contradiction with Earl Russell's statement, if by "no instance of a difference of opinion" is was meant that both agree in postponing indefinitely the recognition. That England home such intention at present is evident from Earl Russell's reply to the note of Mr. Mason, (the southern commissioner to England,) for-

Subsequently to his interview with the Emperor, it is said that Mr. Slidell had an interview with M. Touvenel, and that he presented a note about the same time as Mr. Mason in London, and presenting on identical grounds the recognition of the Confederacy. The unwillingness of England, if not her positive re-jection of the demand, was, I believe, a loged as the principal, if not the only reason why F ance did not act at once. The subject is certainly one of great difficulty for England. The very best reasons exist for her poncy; but it is peculiarly unfortunate that we seem to get no oredit on either side for the integrity of our motives, our intertions, or our acts. It is impossible to be hated, more than we are in the North; and, if it cannot be denied that we have acted impartially, the reasons arranged are anything but creditable, and the hope of convincing Northerners of our sincerity and our disinterestedness is but slight indeed. So far as the feeling against us is concerned, it may be doubted whether actual intervention would much aggravate it. On the other hand, in the South our neutrality is begining tabo hestility.

Cassius M. Clay,

There seems to be a wheel within a wheel in Cassius M. Clay's case. It appears that there is a strong probability, if not a certainty, that Mr. Cameron wants to return from St. Peters States Source a re election to the United States Source 1 that event the Government is understood to regard to improve the covernment. Clay should return to Russis. It is stated. however, that he still desires to enter the military service at home, if he can do it without compromising the views expressed in his re-cent speech. He lately said that under the present policy of the Administration, he would fear being shortly shelved like Fremont, if he accepted a command; and it is believed that if he accepts the command now rumored as likely to be assigned him, it will be on the understanding that he shall not be interfered with, in refusing in any way to protect slavery, or in his plans about the mode of conducting the war.

MANUFACTURE OF SHOT IN DUBUQUE .- The Dubuque shot-tower was purchased and close ! up by a St. Louis house a few days ago, in or-der to remove its competition, and an imme-diate rise in the price of shot followed. The citizens of Dubuque were much incensed by the operation, and several of them proceeded to ascertain whether they could manufacture shot by dropping metal down the deserted lead mine shafts. The result of the first attempts were of a highly gratifying nature.

The Dubuque Times says: Experiments are daily being tried in the way of making shot by dropping it down mineral shafts, and with still more satisfactory results than at first. It is rumored that one of our citizens (Mr. Hull) intends to embark in the enterprise immediately. It turns out that this method of making shot has been pursued with success for many years in Germany, and to some extent in Missouri; so the problem may be considered solved that there is no necessity of building fifteen thousand dollar towers when a hole in the ground, with an expenditure of \$500, will do as well.

Horace Greeley and A. Lincoln-Their Correspondence. Horace-A. Lincoln, open your ears and pay attention. Here are twenty millions of men, women and children in great and deadly peril, and here are their twenty million

screams all combined in one.

Abraham—Hello, Horace! what's up? Horace-You must attend to your business get rid of your counsellors, take my advice, abolish elavery, and go in for exterminating the rebels, or the country is all gone to the

Abraham Well, if so be that, in this war, slavery must come down; but if so be that, in this war, slavery mustn't come down, then slavery won't come down. There you have it—wisdom in rollid chunks. Horace—You twenty millions scream on, (Exit Horace, down in the mouth.)—Cincinnati

Enquirer. SURGEON-What's the matter with you ! Would-be Exempt-Weak back, sir-ferg

S-Weak knees, you mean. W-Yes, sir, weak knees-very week knees; can't march. S—Yes, I'll give you a certificate—(writes)
"Upon honor, I hereby certify that the bearer,
—, is weak in the snees, a great coward who shrinks from defending his country. Hope he will be put in the front racks where he can't